

VOLUME XV

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905.

NUMBER 35

## THE OIL OCTU-PUS.

## AND HOW IT THROTTLED KANSAS.

Encouraged Farmers to Develop Fields, Then Cut the Price of Crude—Raised Freight Rates, But

Kept Up the Retail Price Until Ruined Stared Producers in the Face.

Two questions suggested by the Kansas uprising against the Standard Oil Company concern the cause of it and the chance of a State oil refinery proving an effective remedy.

The offenses charged against the Standard included oppression of the producers, exorbitant prices charged consumers, manipulation of freight rates and cut-throat competition.

For most of the trouble that has come to it the trust can thank the Kansas Oil Producers' Association. It was organized Jan. 19, and is composed of clear headed courageous Americans who were threatened with heavy losses and, perhaps ruin through the tactics of the trust.

Determined to fight for their rights, they organized to make effective the sentiment in the State against the trust. H. E. West, of Peru, was elected President.

At the headquarters of the organization West and some of his associates told of their experience with the Standard. Three or four years ago, they said, the trust devoted \$500,000 to the development of the field in Southern Kansas, but failed to get good results. It encouraged farmers add others to take up the work of development. The price of oil was advanced from 90 cents to \$1.38 a barrel, and a well-developed boom was the result.

A few months ago the trust talked of overproduction, and the price was gradually reduced to 70 cents. The producers noticed, however, that while the price of crude oil had been reduced nearly 50 per cent, refined oil sold at the same old rate.

Consumers noticed that they were not getting any benefit from the discovery of oil in the State. The price was the same as in the days when kerosene came from the West. Producers also began to wonder in the matter of transportation. Railroad freight rates were advanced to such an extent that they had to give up contracts for furnishing oil as fuel to manufacturers in the cities.

These prohibitive rates were applied when the Standard Oil Company completed its pipe line, last August. The def offender seems to have been the Santa Fe system, to the Directorate of which two Standard Oil magnates were added at the last annual meeting.

While the Standard had to ship by rail, the rates were so low that all producers could ship at a profit. When the pipe line was completed they could not ship at all. They had the choice of keeping their oil or selling it to the Standard at any price the latter chose to pay. They had been encouraged by the Standard to invest all their available money in oil property, and the combination of low prices for crude and high freight rates placed them in a hard position.

The Standard's influence over the railways has been demonstrated in rather an interesting manner by the fact that the pipe line

was laid in the railroad right of way.

After the completion of the pipe line freight rates from the field to Kansas City were raised from \$45 to \$85 a car. A car load of cattle would be handled by the company over the same route for \$25. The company's liability for the loss of a car of cattle is \$1,200, for a car of oil \$150. The rate on a car load of strawberries was \$30.

There is an independent refinery at Humbolt. In order to crush it the Standard, in the markets reached by that refinery, has reduced the price of kerosene to a few cents a gallon.

On Feb. 9 the officials of the Standard announced they would buy no more Kansas oil. Many men were thrown out of work. It is supposed that this action was taken in an effort to intimidate the oil producers and the Legislature.

It had the opposite effect.

The Legislators decided they would not be frightened and the indignation caused among the people increased the number of supporters of the bill. The producers are confident that the State refinery enterprise will be a success. They say that a barrel of refined oil can be produced for \$2.50. The Standard receives in this State about \$10.50. The railroads get \$2, and the Standard's profit is \$6 a barrel. It is therefore calculated that the State can make a big reduction in the price of oil. The producers also say that fuel oil at 76 cents a barrel equals coal at \$2 a ton. The average price of coal in Kansas is \$4.50 a ton. With fuel oil \$1.50 a barrel it would be cheaper than coal for the consumer, and the price would be very profitable to the producers. The maximum freight rate bill, the producers say, will open a great market for their oil.

The bill has also attracted independent refiners of the State. They propose, if assured reasonable rates by the railroads, to open refineries in opposition to the Standard Company.

Friends of the new legislation predict that the State refinery will be in operation within a year. They say that if the refinery bill is attacked in court a final decision can be secured in about 3 months, and that about six months will be required to construct the plant. It will be managed by the Warden of the penitentiary.

The working force will include several experts and a score of convicts.—Jacob Waldeck, in Cincinnati Post.

## And Old Fashioned Remedy.

Owing to the prevalence of pneumonia and the great mortality which attend this disease. Boards of Health in different communities in the older States of the union are advocating the following remedy for the ailments: Take six to ten onions according to size and chop fine. Put in a large frying pan over the fire then add to same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to make a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer five or ten minutes. Then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. In about ten minutes change the poultice, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This remedy is said to have been formulated many years ago by a New England physician who never lost a patient by the disease. It seems to us that the remedy is worth trying in an emergency, or until a physician arrives, and we give it for what it is worth.

## MORBID

## FEAR OF POISONING PERVADES IMPERIAL PALACE.

## Dogs, Rabbits and Sheep Kept on Hand to Test Safety of the Edibles.

The confinement to which the imperial family is subjected on account of the revolution is telling on all of them, but particularly on the Czarina's little girls, who are no longer allowed to go out with their father, about the park with their dogs and tame animals.

The Czar himself ordered that the children should never be allowed outside the palace doors when he is taking the air. Remembering the sad fate of the little Princess of Hesse, who swallowed the dose of poison intended for him he fears to risk his children's life if he should go out in their company.

OLD CZARINA COOKS FOR FAMILY.

The Dowager Czarina, who learned to cook while protecting the life of her husband, Alexander III, has once more turned cook. She is assisted by an expert chemist, and has a little herd of dogs, common, everyday mongrels, rabbits and sheep to experiment on. Preferably, the imperial family uses only groceries, wines, etc., that come in sealed boxes from Berlin, London and other capitals. If native goods are employed, they are subjected to a double test. First, the chemist takes them in hand; secondly, quantities are fed to the various "trial animals." If the chemist and rabbits agree that the stuff is non-dangerous, then the Czar and his little family are permitted to eat in comfort.

Of course, her majesty cannot manage the cooking for the whole imperial household, and so most of the courtiers, ladies and gentlemen, receive their board in cash now. Many of them have turned cooks on their own account, while some obtain their food in the imperial kitchen and take chances at being poisoned.

At M. de Witte's suggestion, the Czar has dispensed with game, of which he is extraordinarily fond, as it would be very easy to poison the carcasses in transit. To obtain fresh meat without troubling St. Petersburg butchers that might be bribed by the revolutionists, a herd of cattle, oxen, calves and sheep has been installed at the country place. The Czar's body Cossacks do the butchering, and the meat is kept in refrigerators under double guard, like crown jewels.

SERVANTS AFRAID OF THEIR LIVES.

The coachmen of both Plevne and Grand Duke Sergius having died in consequence of the attempt upon their masters, the Czar's body servants are in a panic, and the places otherwise much sought after would go begging if vacancies occurred now. As it is, the servants immediately attached to the imperial person are constantly asking for leave of absence, claiming illness, etc. Not only the head that bears a crown lies uneasy, the very men and women that make the bed and wash the linen are nearly scared out of their wits.

## Republican Paper for Madisonville.

The desire for a newspaper by the Republicans of Hopkins county is to be realized at last, as Editor McDonald, of the Hopkinsville Messenger, has been in Madisonville for several days, and it is stated that he will move his plant from Hopkinsville to Madisonville at once. He says he will issue an up-to-date weekly paper.

## LADY EUCHRE PLAYERS ARE IN TROUBLE.

## Grand Jury Causes Uneasiness to Clubs.

Seven prominent society men of Nicholasville, Ky., were summoned before the grand jury March 8th to tell what they know about the games of progressive euchre that have been played for prizes and which the grand jury is investigating.

## RESULT OF SERMONS

The moral wave which is sweeping over the community is the result of a series of sermons preached there by Prof. H. L. Calhoun, of the Kentucky University, which have stirred the Christian people deeply. The summons came as a thunderbolt from the clear sky and society is agog.

## WOMEN TO BE SUMMONED.

It is reported that many other members of the progressive euchre clubs will be summoned before the grand jury and that among the list of names made out are some of the most prominent society women of Jessamine county. Those summoned before the grand jury were: Messrs Benjamin Hemphill, Morgan Sparks, Henry Hemphill, Brown Buford, Welden Simpson and Frank Smith.

## PANIC STRICKEN WOMEN.

The women who have taken part

**COAL, HAY, CORN AND OATS.**

Before buying Coal or Feed confer with

**Indian Creek Coal & Feed Co.**

Who are prepared to quote Lowest Prices in car lots or small quantities.

**W. P. OLDHAM, Manager.**

Phone 747.

in the games are panic stricken. They are reported to have private detectives on guard to notify them of the officers' approach and by a tip enable them to escape the Sheriffs.

## New Way of Raising Tobacco.

Two plants, one of tobacco, the other of corn, may be the solution for raising the finest grade of Burley, says the Breckinridge Democrat. At A. B. Beards' tobacco warehouse is a lot of Burley tobacco of fine bright color, said to be equal to the canvass-grown article. It is the product of a Breckinridge farm, where each hill contained a plant of tobacco and a stalk of corn. The corn shaded the tobacco until it has a superior color and texture that will place it among the finest cigarette tobaccos. We are unable to learn the effect the tobacco had upon the corn, but can see no reason why, with plenty of fertilizer, the corn yield would be materially decreased. Farmers may well make inquiry into the matter and experiment in this double crop growing. To grow two large crops where heretofore but one could be produced is a question of profound importance in farm economies.

Through the week we go down into the valley of care and shadow. Our Sabbaths should be hills of light and joy in God's presence; and so, as time rolls by, we shall go on from mountain top to mountain top, till at last we catch the glory of the gate, and enter in to go out no more forever.

Farm for rent Mrs. J. F. Evans

## What the United States Spends on the Navy.

In the recent discussions over appropriation bills the following was reported from Washington:

Senator Carmack led the attack upon the administration for the Democrats. "We are spending more money for our vanity and for display in building new ships than we spent upon our navy for the preservation of the Union," he said. "Internal improvements, river and harbor work, are being sacrificed to this great idol of the navy. The same is true of public buildings. Within the last three years the government has spent more for the navy than has been spent in the construction of public buildings in the country from the beginning of the government to the present time. A nation that is economically strong is best prepared for war. There is no nation in the world that would dare attack the United States, even though we did not have a single battle ship or a soldier under arms."

On account of the popularity of the navy in the West there was some surprise when a northwestern senator and a Republican took his stand against the President's policy. "The building of a mighty navy that is to overawe all the other nations of the world is a policy so opposite to the policy of all administrations of all parties in our past history that I deem it a privilege as well as a duty to give expression to my ideas," said Mr. McCumber of North Dakota. "The \$103,000,000 appropriation carried by the naval appropriation bill this year means \$200,000,000 in a very few years. The audacious demands of the Navy Department for the last four years are no longer entitled to consideration. All appropriations of an internal character are lopped off because we are too poor to spend money. We cannot fulfill our treaty obligations with the Indians because of enforced economy. We can not pay our honest debts, because if we do we will overdraw our account. We cannot build public buildings all over the country because we need the money for the construction of the mighty battle ships. It is estimated we are paying 17 per cent. upon the valuation of the buildings we rent because we have no money to erect necessary buildings.

"No country goes to war until it has contemplated the financial results of its action. No nation in the world would ever make war upon us until we were absolutely the aggressor."

## Some Good Reasons Why Women Should Vote.

Mr. Will Crooks, M. P., has introduced a bill in the English Parliament giving women the right to vote at all parliamentary elections. In giving his reasons for the support of this bill, he says:

"In all my work I am at making the people self-reliant, able to think and act for themselves. Therefore I want the women to have the power and responsibility which the possession of the vote gives. It is by this rather than by any consideration of how their votes will be used, that I am moved to demand the enfranchisement of women. At the same time I believe that the cause of progress has nothing to fear from the reform in question. We entrust to women, as teachers, and as mothers, the all-important work of educating the future citizens. How absurd, then, to hesitate to give to those same women the rights of a citizen."

Kind words are so cheap that it is a wonder anybody will take the trouble to think up the unkind ones.

## Is The Government Just To Its Women.

I defy any man who prizes his right to vote to give any good reason why the average, intelligent, conscientious, law-abiding and tax-paying woman has not the same equitable right to a voice in the government that he insists upon having. There is not one of the tenets of our theory of government which justifies man's claim to recording at the polls his will as freeman, which does not guarantee in theory the right of every free woman to record her will at the polls.

I once saw a dozen ladies undertake to exercise what they had been advised was their right. The inspectors, refused to receive their votes and the ladies quietly turned away. While, the discussion was going on, an old pauper stood by, intently interested. His large family had been a charge upon the town for years. These very women had given of their time and money to preserve that family from cold and starvation; had paid taxes year after year to enable the poor-master to honor the drafts of the old pauper. And yet as those ladies turned sadly away with their ballots still in their hands, the face of the besotted old pauper was in smiles. He had been declared their superior before the law. All their knowledge, their piety, their philanthropy, their ardent patriotism, went for naught in the scale, when weighed against the attribute that he was a male. No depth of mental, moral or physical degradation could disfranchise him. No height of learning, refinement, loving service to humanity or peril for their country, could by any possibility enfranchise them. And when I saw that old wretch laugh and realized the outrageous injustice of the law, I decided that while I had a voice and a vote, they should be given at every opportunity to terminate that wrong.—Hon. Louis McKinstry.

## Attempt Made to Assassinate Hiram Centers in Jackson.

At Jackson, Ky., on Wednesday night an attempt was made to assassinate Deputy Sheriff Hiram Centers. An unknown man stepped up behind him and threw a weight at his head, striking him below the shoulder, breaking two of his ribs and inflicting wounds and possible internal injuries of a serious nature.

The blow knocked him to his knees, and in this position he drew his pistol and fired in the direction of the retreating figure, but without results.

## Guns Made of Paper.

The Krupp Company at Essen, Germany, are turning out field pieces made of paper. They have half the lightness of forged steel, but will endure an equal strain. They are mounted on light carriages to be drawn by infantry. In Russia houses are built of blocks of papier-mache and have proved to be as durable as stone. The pulp is compressed under great weight that drives out all moisture and renders the mass as hard as flint.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Groom's Fourth Marriage.

The Rev. John C. Molloy, D. D., and Miss Georgia Dobyns were married at Maysville, Ky., Wednesday at the home of the bride. The bride is a daughter of Col. and Mrs. C. C. Dobyns and the groom is the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. They were married by the Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., of Carlisle, one of the oldest Presbyterian preachers in the Southern synod. They left for a tour of the South. It is the groom's fourth marriage.